Souvenir of
PORT SUNLIGHT

THE Works at Port Sunlight are open to visitors on all weekdays except Public Holidays and a few Special Holidays.

VISITING HOURS

Monday to Friday	9 a.m. to 11 a.m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays	9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Inquiries regarding visits should be addressed to:—

VISITORS' RECEPTION DEPARTMENT

Postal Address:—PORT SUNLIGHT, CHESHIRE

Telegraphic Address:—LEVER, PORT SUNLIGHT

Telephonic Address:—ROCK FERRY 500

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The STORY OF PORT SUNLIGHT

PROGRESS CLUB

POST OFFICE

HULME HALL

WAR MEMORIAL

The First VISCOUNT LEVERHULME
Late Chairman of LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
and Founder of PORT SUNLIGHT

VISCOUNT LEVERHULME
Governor of
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED

Mr. F. D'ARCY COOPER
Chairman of
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED

ENTRANCE TO MAIN OFFICES

FOREWORD

THIS SOUVENIR is issued in response to many inquiries from the thousands of visitors who make tours of the factory and village and from many others who desire to have reliable information about Port Sunlight.

While in a booklet of this character it is only possible to touch briefly on the early days of the Company and its subsequent development, we trust the matter contained in it will prove interesting to our friends.

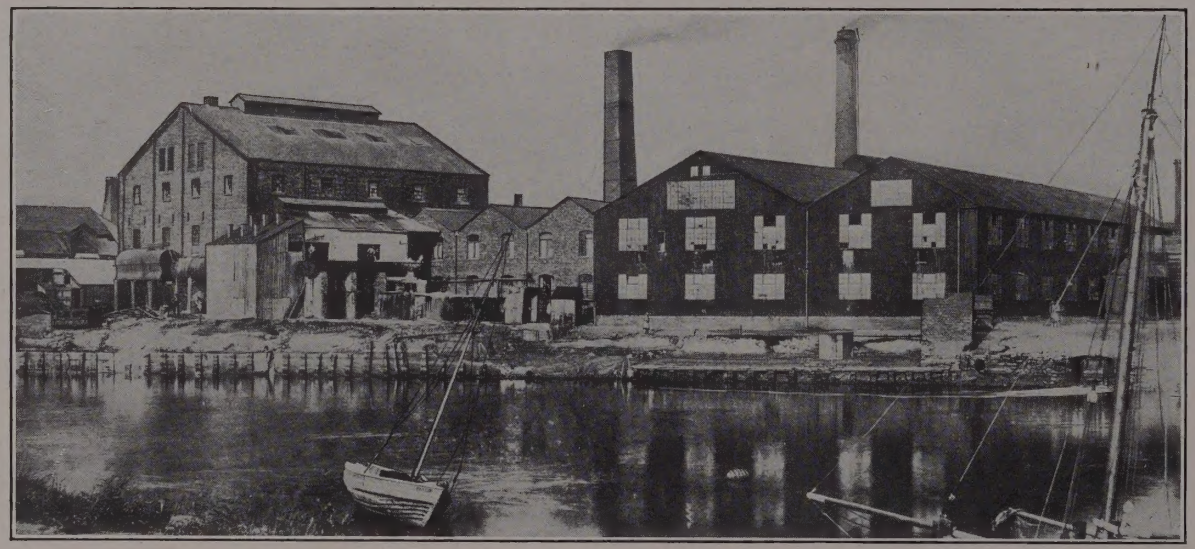
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED

PORT SUNLIGHT

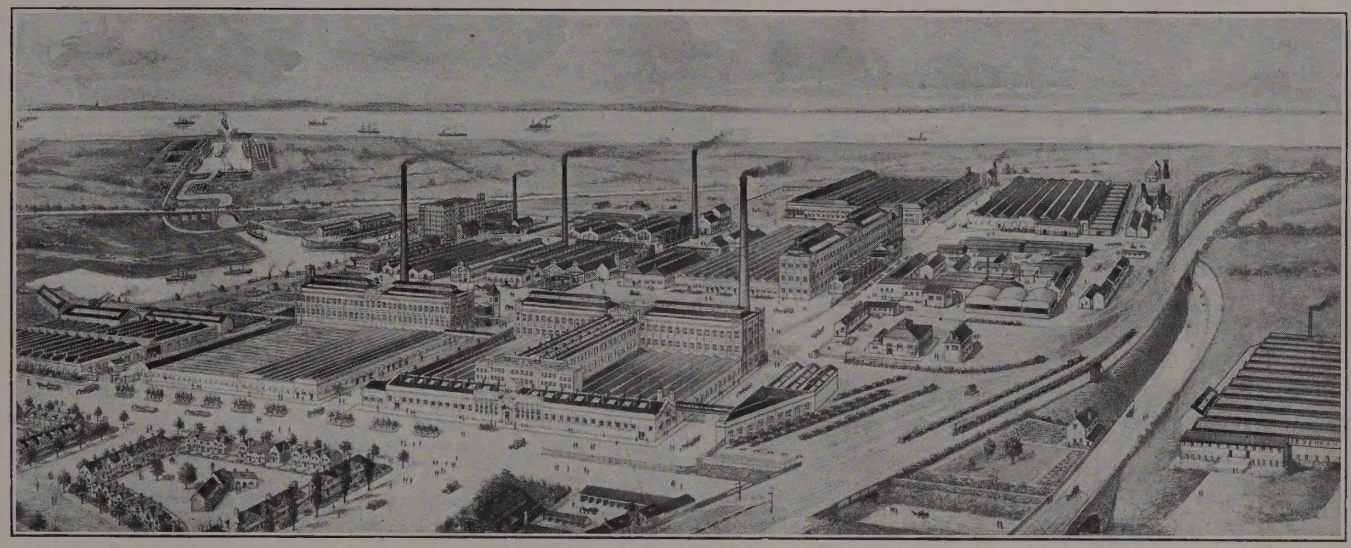
BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The first sod was cut by the late Lady Lever on 3rd March, 1888, when the land acquired for Port Sunlight was allocated in certain proportions to Works and Village. Originally, 56 acres of land were divided into areas of 24 acres to the Works and 32 to the Village. When the present Company of Lever Brothers Limited was incorporated in 1894 the Works and Village comprised an area of 86 acres. To-day the total area is 512 acres—272 for Works (including area in reserve for expansion) and 240 for Village, village extensions and recreation grounds.

As an indication of the growth of the organization since 1888, it may be interesting to know that the authorized capital of the Company is now £130,000,000, of which over £56,000,000 have been subscribed. In Great Britain and various countries throughout the world 240 companies and branches are controlled by the parent Company. The shareholders number 173,000.

Identified with the parent Company at Port Sunlight are over 7,600 employees, and there are extensive offices in London, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin, and other home centres. The manufacture and distribution of Sunlight and other soaps are carried on by Lever Brothers and Associated Companies in practically every



THE ORIGINAL WORKS AT WARRINGTON, 1886



PORT SUNLIGHT WORKS, SHOWING POSITION OF NEW DOCK

country in the world. They have their own large plantations in Africa and the Pacific Isles for the cultivation of coconuts, control vast territories for the growth of palms in West Africa, and possess seed-crushing and oil mills at Port Sunlight, Sydney, Durban, Opobo, and Lagos; oil refineries at Bromboro Port, and extensive forests in the Belgian Congo.

THE VILLAGE.—In laying the foundation stone of the Factory and Village, in 1888, Mr. W. H. Lever (the late Lord Leverhulme) also laid the foundation of good will towards those who were working with and for him. Side by side with the progress of the Company there has been a progressive and enlightened policy of improvement in industrial conditions for the betterment of the workpeople generally.

On the day of the cutting of the first sod on the site of No. 1 Soapery, he spoke of the desire of himself and his brother (the late Mr. James D. Lever) to build houses in which their workpeople would be able to live comfortably in pleasant homes provided with baths and gardens.

The houses in Port Sunlight are occupied only by employees of the Company, under a system of prosperity sharing, at rents which are just sufficient to cover upkeep and repair. The firm's policy is not merely one of improving industrial conditions during working hours in the Factory, but also of creating an environment which the wives and children can share equally with their husbands. There are no two blocks of houses alike in the Village; there are few rows and no "tenements," and every house has its bath and garden.

SOUTH WING OF THE GENERAL OFFICES

SUNLIGHT SOAP
IN THE MAKING

STACKS OF SUNLIGHT SOAP READY FOR THE STAMPING MACHINES

THE manufacture of soap is such an ancient industry that its origin is almost lost in antiquity. There are to-day in the ruins of Pompeii the remains of a complete soap factory. Naturally, in those early days the methods adopted were of a very crude nature; consequently the products obtained were equally crude. In no industry has there been more progress shown than in the manufacture of soap. This is at once apparent on a look round Port Sunlight Works, the home of Sunlight Soap. The manufacture of Sunlight Soap is a process full of interest and education to all. Every corner of the globe is explored to provide the raw materials, which are refined and purified before being delivered to the soap boiler to be converted into soap.

Soap is made by the action of caustic soda on fats and oils, and the art of the soap boiler is to combine these fats with the soda in such a manner as to ensure an exact balance of each. This is effected in the case of Sunlight in large steel vessels known as pans, each capable of holding sixty tons of boiling soap. The purified and carefully blended oils and fats are pumped into these huge cauldrons, and under expert supervision the process known as saponification is started by the gradual addition of sufficient alkali to combine exactly with the fatty

acid portion of the oils, etc. During this process glycerine is liberated from the fatty materials and is collected as a by-product. This is done by adding salt to the pan, with the result that the soap is curdled out from the boiling mass, leaving a liquor or "lye" beneath it. This lye contains the bulk of the glycerine.

The "curd" is further boiled and washed with brine until by the careful scrutiny and analysis of a highly trained staff of chemists it is found to be up to the required standard. It is then "finished" by the soap boiler, and finally pumped off, a bright golden mass, to what are called the "crutchers," where it receives a thorough stirring.

After crutching, the soap, still liquid, is run down to the cooling room. Here, in countless rectangular steel boxes, known as "frames," it is allowed to solidify. The block of soap thus produced is cut into slabs, then into bars, and finally into tablets, which are stamped by machines at the rate of 10,000 tablets per hour on each machine.

The tablets are then placed in cartons, which are automatically sealed. Deft hands place these cartons in their cases and Sunlight then starts on its way to the housewife.

At each successive stage, from raw material to finished product, tests are made by trained chemists to ensure that our standard of absolute purity is maintained. Each tablet of Sunlight Soap carries a guarantee of £1000.

RAW MATERIAL—MELTING-OUT STAGE

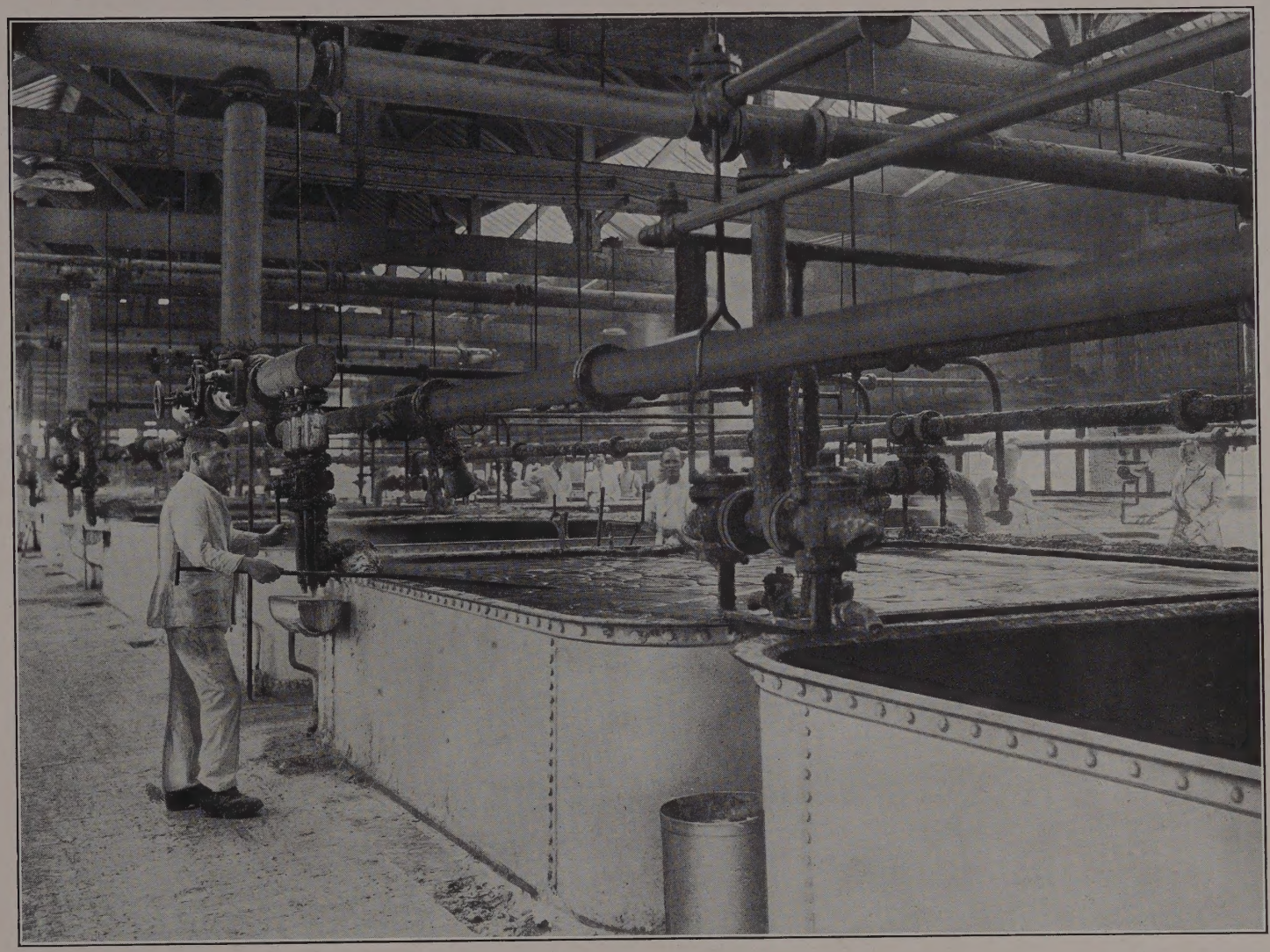
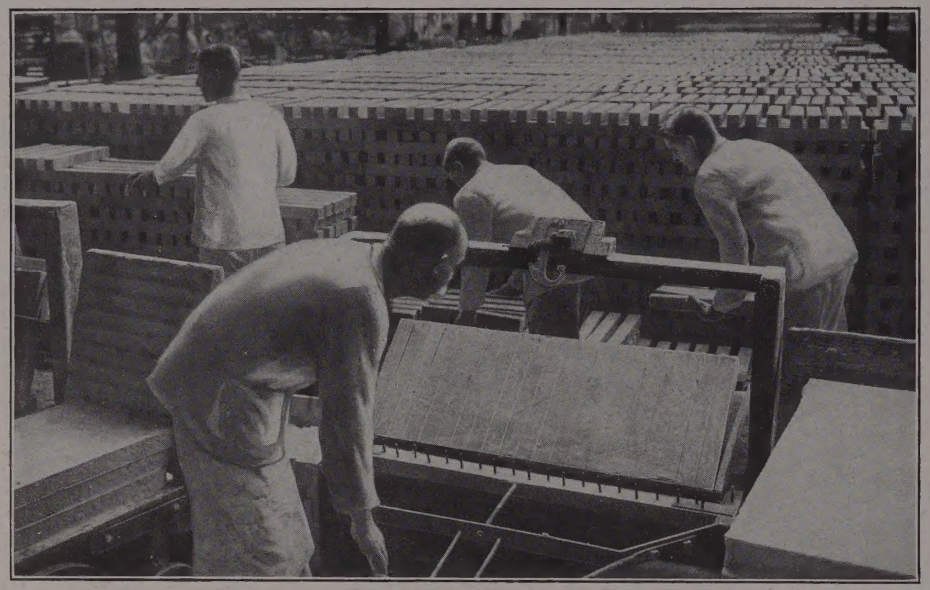


ILLUSTRATION OF PANROOM



CUTTING SLABS OF SOAP
INTO BARS

MANUFACTURE OF LIFEBUOY SOAP

THIS soap is manufactured by a process similar to that employed for Sunlight. The raw materials receive the same scrupulous care in selection which gives the special qualities possessed by this favourite brand.

The soapboiling process is similar to that described in the preceding section, except that the raw materials are so chosen as to give Lifebuoy its special characteristic as a Health Soap.

In the crutcher there is added a blend of medicating agents extremely fatal to bacterial life. The wonderful power contained in Lifebuoy destroys the disease germs with which it is brought into contact. They are then easily carried off in the rich, creamy lather and removed. Lifebuoy Soap, despite this power, is characterized by its harmlessness to the skin. Indeed, it has a soothing effect on the skin, due to the efficient manner in which it removes all foreign and contaminated matter from the pores. Wounds quickly heal when washed with Lifebuoy, and all sickroom utensils are rendered pure and safe by a thorough wash with it.

You can do much to protect your home from sickness by using Lifebuoy Soap.

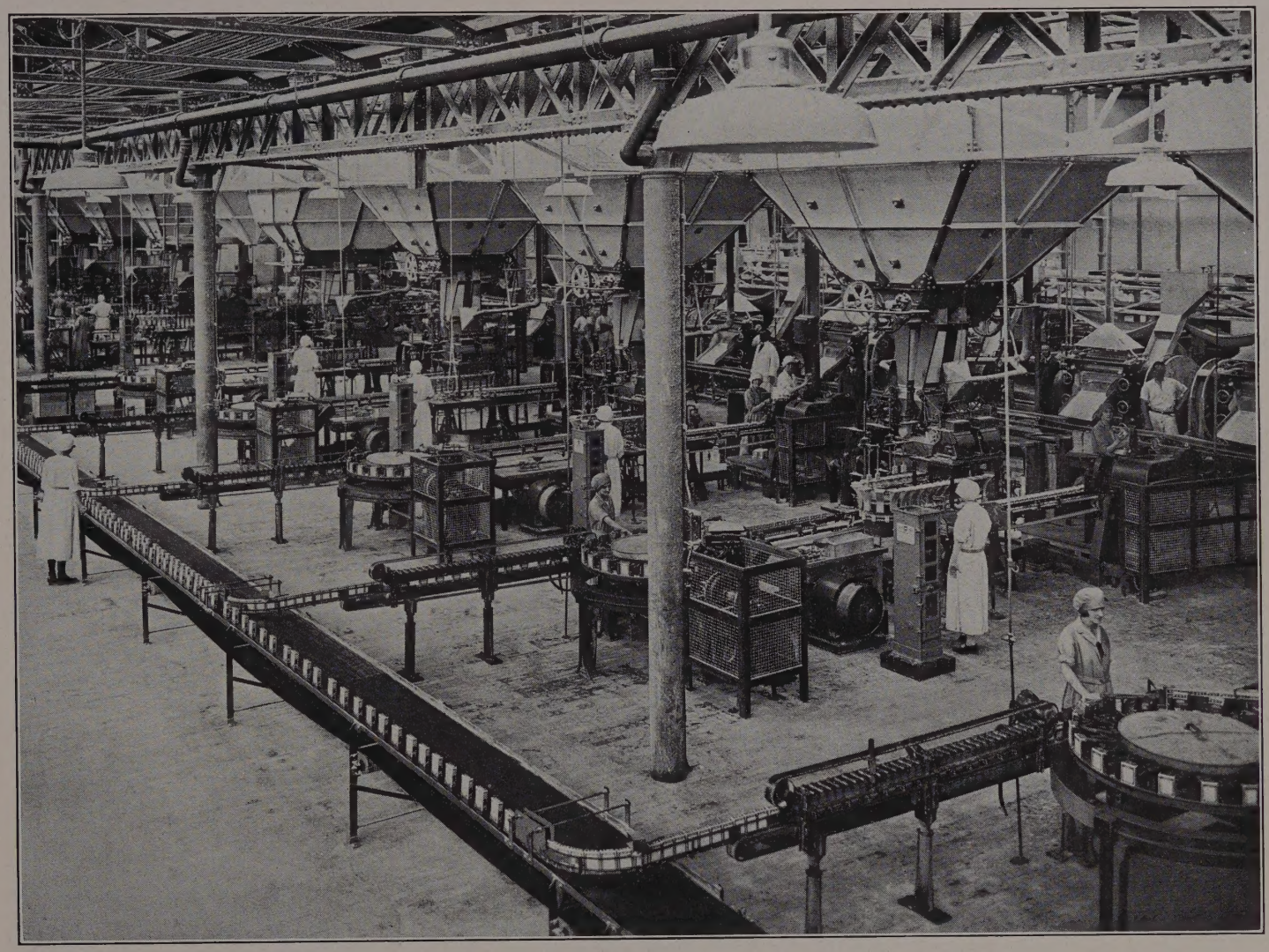
A visit to Port Sunlight Works will convince you that no soap could receive more care and study in its manufacture.

AUTOMATIC CARTONING OF LIFEBUOY SOAP

SEALING THE OUTER CONTAINER

MANUFACTURE OF LUX

THE light, feathery nature of this product demands the highest technical skill in its manufacture. The "base" from which the diamond-shaped flakes are prepared is made from raw materials which have been specially selected for their purity and refined to such a stage as if they were for human consumption. The initial operation of boiling is carried out in the same way as for Sunlight, and the greatest care is taken to ensure that Lux base is the last word in the soapmakers' art. It is delivered in a fluid condition on to water-cooled rollers, from which it is removed in the form of thin shreds, which are dried by travelling hundreds of feet through a hot chamber. This drives off the last trace of moisture and brings the flakes to a condition to stand the next process, which consists of passing the shreds through a series of highly-polished steel rollers. Here they are pressed and passed forward from one roller to another till finally they form a film half the thickness of a visiting card. This film is cut into diamonds and detached from the rollers by a sharp knife. The shower of feathery diamonds drops on to a belt, thence into storage bins, whence a series of machines almost uncanny in their ingenuity take the diamonds, weigh them with minute accuracy, and drop them into a carton which has been brought forward at the precise moment that the flakes drop from the electrically-controlled weighing machine. The cartons are then sealed and delivered ready for placing in the familiar cases.



GENERAL VIEW OF LUX AUTOMATIC FILLING AND PACKING PLANT

MANUFACTURE OF EASY SHAVING STICK

THIS is the acme of perfection in shaving sticks and is the outcome of much patient research to obtain a suitable blend of the requisite ingredients. The object of a shaving soap is to wet and soften, not to wash. Consequently the raw materials have somewhat different properties from those required for other soaps.

The initial soapmaking process is similar to the usual soapboiling process in effect, but the operation differs in certain details. The soap is cooled in the form of bars, which are cut into chips and passed through a special form of drying stove in order to condition them. The chips are then mixed with the requisite quantity of perfume and fed to a plodder.

The soap is delivered from the plodder in the form of long sticks, which are cut into the requisite lengths and suitably wrapped for the market.

Many people use ordinary soaps for shaving. These have the disadvantage that they dry upon the face. A good shaving soap gives a permanent lather which has a lubricating effect on the action of the razor.

Easy Shaving Stick gives a fine creamy lather second to none.

MANUFACTURE OF MONKEY BRAND

THIS soap won't wash clothes. It is not made for that purpose. Its special properties are polishing and cleaning. Many articles become so dirty in normal use that soap has to be assisted in its action by some abrasive. In Monkey Brand, soap and abrasive are so well proportioned that ideal results are obtained in cleaning such articles as dirty pots and pans, paintwork, etc. The manufacture of Monkey Brand differs widely from the process used in the production of laundry soaps. The soap portion of the product is not run down into frames as is the case with the latter type. It is pumped over while still in a fluid state to extremely powerful mixers. The arms of these mixers are then caused to revolve and the mineral portion of the charge gradually sifted in.

After the mixture has been worked up to a thoroughly uniform consistency it is run into small collapsible frames, cooled, slabbed, and cut by an ingenious device, which not only cuts the tablets from the slab but stamps them simultaneously.

The moisture in the fresh tablets is driven off in a hot stove. This ensures a hard block, which wears down evenly in use and is most economical. After drying, girls wrap the blocks in the familiar orange wrapper in which Monkey Brand reaches the consumer.

A VIEW IN MONKEY BRAND PACKING DEPARTMENT

FILLING AND PACKING
VIM CANISTERS

MANUFACTURE OF VIM

VIM, as is well known, is a cleaning and polishing powder for use on kitchen tables, pots, pans, floors, etc., where a quick-acting cleanser is required in an easily applied form.

It consists of an admixture of an abrasive material combined with a cleansing agent. These ingredients are very carefully selected so that the cleansing agent acts as a lubricant for the abrasive, which thus cleans without scratching.

In order to ensure these properties the abrasive material is manufactured at Port Sunlight. It is sieved through huge revolving sifters to give the exact degree of fineness required. Careful control over this process is exercised by the laboratory so that no mineral which could scratch is allowed to pass to the Mixing Department, where the cleansing compounds are intimately mixed in the proportions which have been found to give maximum efficiency.

The ready-mixed Vim is automatically weighed off into sprinkler-top containers. These are sealed by means of further automatic machinery and passed on to the packers to be placed in cases.

A PORTION OF THE CANISTER FACTORY

The Story of LUX TOILET SOAP

LUX Toilet Soap has created as striking a revolution in its class as Sunlight Soap created among household soaps forty years ago. In the United States of America, in Canada, Australia and South Africa, in India and China and Persia equally with the United Kingdom and the countries of Europe it has been enthusiastically acclaimed. Women, the world over, are wondering how such luxuriousness of lather, delicacy of perfume and beauty of appearance and packing can be combined at so low a price.

Its snow-white colour testifies to its purity, and doubtless is more convincing to its millions of users than a description of what it is made of and how it is made. But it is the scrupulous care taken in its manufacture that makes Lux Toilet Soap the exquisite soap it is.

Its purity has its source in the finest ingredients and a stringent supervision by skilled chemists at every stage of manufacture. First, the ingredients are boiled exactly the length of time necessary for their perfect blending. Then the soap is cooled in frames and cut into long bars. After hardening, these bars are cut into fine strips, which are conditioned—or matured—in a carefully regulated stove. Thence the strips go to the perfumer's room—a highly important stage in the manufacture of Lux Toilet Soap, for it was only after prolonged experiment that its rarely delicate perfume was produced and adopted, and that perfume has done as much to make Lux Toilet Soap famous as its other qualities. The perfume is mixed into the soap, and the strips are worked into a plastic condition between marble mills, emerging as long, beautifully-perfumed white ribbons. The ribbons of soap go into a plodder, and are compressed into solid bars. These are automatically cut into tablet-length pieces, which are picked up by a machine and fed to a stamper. Here the tablets are given their dainty shape and are ready to be enclosed in the famous " sampler " wrappers and packed ready for dispatch to the shops.

We have followed the course of manufacture of Lux Toilet Soap as a specific illustration of the methods employed in making a toilet soap. There are several other well-known toilet soaps produced in the factory, and they are all subject to that rigorous scientific insistence on quality which governs every manufacturing operation at Port Sunlight.

MANUFACTURE OF GLYCERINE

IN describing the manufacture of Sunlight Soap it was stated that glycerine was liberated and removed for further treatment. The glycerine is contained in the spent "lye," which contains salt and a small amount of soap. Before glycerine can be obtained, even in a crude form, all soap must be removed. This is effected by a scientific chemical treatment and filtration through huge filter presses which retain all precipitated matter and allow only the glycerine and salt solution to pass.

This glycerine-salt solution is now evaporated. The water passes off as a vapour, which is removed by a vacuum pump, and the salt is removed in powder form and returned to the Panroom for use over again. When concentration is complete the crude glycerine is run off to store tanks. Crude glycerine still retains a little salt and other impurities. These are removed by distilling in huge stills by means of superheated steam. It is then further purified by filtration through a mass of purified charcoal. The result is a chemically pure product, absolutely water-white and possessing an intensely sweet taste.

BOTTLING AND PACKING GLYCERINE

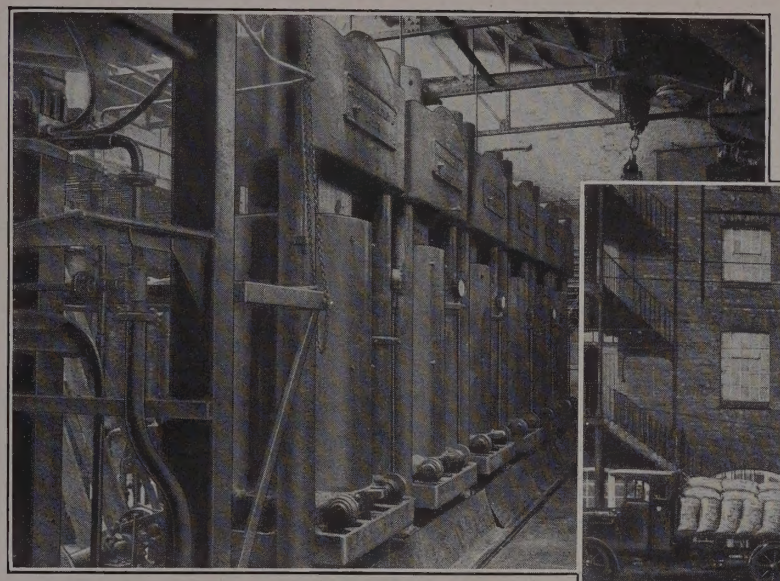
PORT SUNLIGHT
OIL MILLS

OIL MILLS

MANY of the oils used in soapmaking are produced from oil seeds by the oil-milling industry, and the Company has had its own mills at Port Sunlight for many years.

The chief seed crushed at Port Sunlight is the palm kernel, large supplies of which are drawn from the organizations owned by the Company in West Africa and the Congo. The process of seed crushing, which consists in grinding to a meal the hard seed and then subjecting the meal to heat and great pressure under which the oil is forced out, makes at one and the same time the oil for soapmaking or edible purposes and the oil cake so largely used for feeding cattle.

The palm kernel cake so produced is perhaps a better-known feed in Denmark and Germany than in England. It suffers in the ordinary way from certain disadvantages, notably a lack of palatability ; a deficiency in minerals, which are now universally admitted to be necessary for adequate nutrition ; while the fibre or indigestible portion is frequently high. At Port Sunlight these points have received much attention, and by dint of careful selection of the raw materials and



A BATTERY OF PRESSES

A CONSIGNMENT OF LEBA-RATION

certain modifications in the method of manufacture, an improved palm kernel cake has been placed on the market under the name of " Kerneline," which meets the rigid tests of feeding authorities. The proper proportion of minerals has been incorporated ; the flavour has been improved, and the fibre content reduced so as not to exceed 9%.

In addition to this palm kernel cake is used as a basis for a series of compound feeding cakes and meals, in which the food requirements of different kinds of stock at different periods of their lives are carefully calculated and catered for. Chief among these are " LEBA-RATION " for dairy cows, and a series of " BARLICK " Meals for pigs.

The Cattle Foods Department has the assistance of all the scientific knowledge at the disposal of the Company, and employs specialists in animal husbandry to maintain the same perfection in feeding stuffs as it does in washing preparations.

THE LABORATORIES

MUCH has been said in recent years regarding the neglect of Science by British manufacturers, and many influential speakers and writers have pleaded its claims to wider recognition.

Of Lever Brothers, however, it may truly be said that they were amongst the first to realize the benefit, to themselves and to their customers, to be derived from the employment of scientific investigators, and laboratories were established at an early period of the Company's history.

The Laboratories, in which there is engaged a large staff of trained chemists, comprise a series of buildings devoted to Analytical, Research, and Experimental work.

These are fully equipped with the most modern types of apparatus, so that the investigations being carried out may be kept abreast of recent progress in the various fields of science.

All raw materials coming into the works are submitted to a careful examination, and any which are found to be of an inferior character are rejected. At every stage of the manufacturing process the same rigorous control is exercised until, finally, the finished article is tested and, if approved, released for sale. By this means it is ensured that all products issuing from Port Sunlight are maintained at a uniformly high standard of excellence.

AT WORK IN
THE LABORATORIES

A SECTION OF THE FIVE-ACRE PRINTING WORKS

PRINTING

THE Printing Works, which cover over five acres, with batteries of machines for printing, folding, and cutting, supply the Factory with millions of cartons and wrappers per week, the Offices with vast quantities of invoices, billheads, ledgers, and the Advertisement Department with supplies of circulars and leaflets.

Some of the machines are very ingenious and a number of them can print five colours at one operation, at the rate of 40,000 cartons per hour. Others fold and glue cardboxes at the rate of 48,000 per hour.

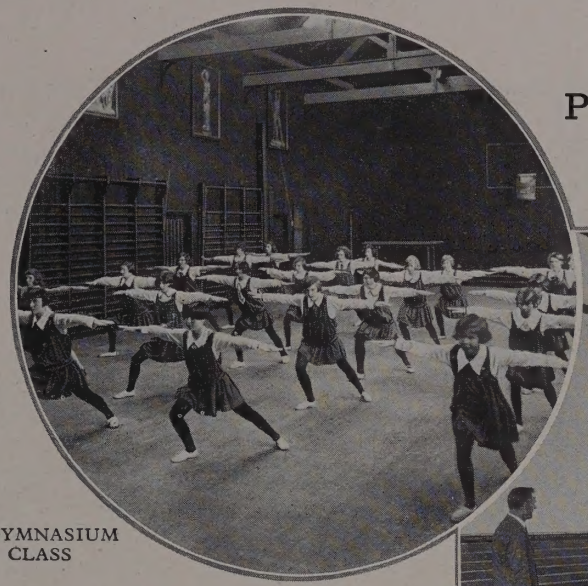
This Souvenir, the quarterly magazine *Progress*, the bi-monthly *Port Sunlight News*, and many other publications are printed in this department, which is its own supplier of ink, blocks, and type ; equipment sufficing for practically every kind of printing.

In addition to the facilities for cardbox making in the Printing Works, another section of the Works is concerned with the making of fancy cardboxes, ranging from the ordinary container for toilet soaps to elaborate and delicately-designed caskets for perfumes.

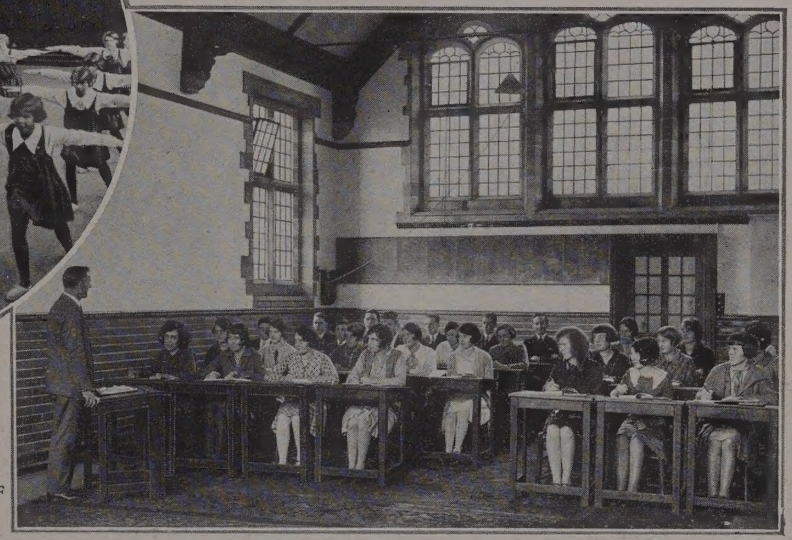
PORT SUNLIGHT FIRE BRIGADE

PORT SUNLIGHT

PROSPERITY SHARING



A GYMNASIUM CLASS



LECTURE CLASS—STAFF TRAINING COLLEGE

IT is the policy of the Governor, Chairman, and Directors that all employees should be given an opportunity of "getting on" and of showing themselves not only fitted for the positions they hold but for something better. As far as possible adult employees are recruited from juniors upon a basis of efficiency and personal interest in the business. The art of team work is encouraged and the efforts and spirit of the workers are under the supervision of those who are eager to encourage diligence, initiative, and the formation of character.

All employees are conducted through the Works and every new-comer has an opportunity of making a tour of the Factory during the first week of employment, so that all may, at the very earliest, grasp the significance of the organization into which they have entered.

In order that the employees have a ready means of contact with the management, divisions in the Factory and Office appoint "Employees' Advisory Committees." These committees are elected annually by ballot of the employees, on the Proportional Representation method. Two or more representatives are elected from each of several specified groups in each Factory or Office division and the Committees meet periodically and are presided over by officials of the Company. Any matter of domestic

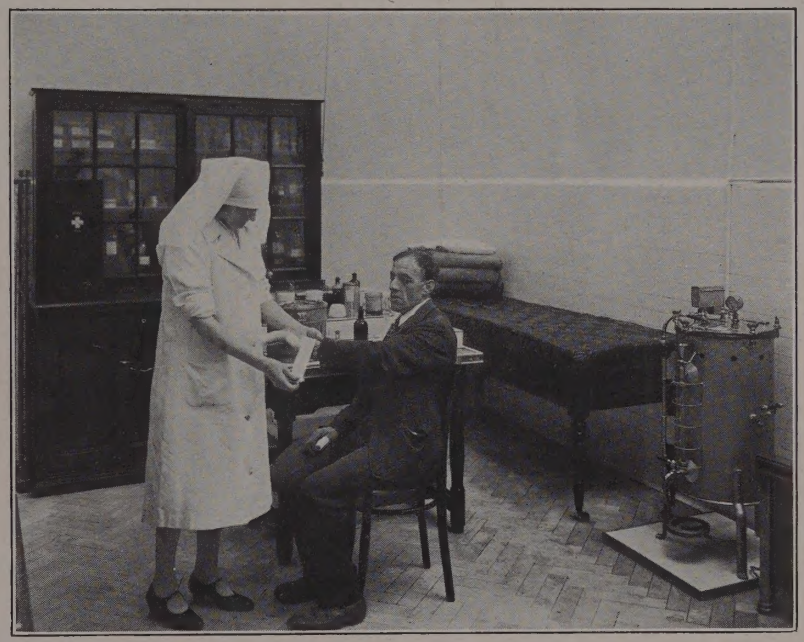
STAFF TRAINING COLLEGE, KNOWN AS THE LYCEUM

or personal interest may be brought to the notice of the management through the various representatives.

EDUCATION SCHEMES.—A Staff Training College (The Lyceum) was opened in 1917, and provides—besides facilities for social intercourse—certain educational classes for all junior employees (14-16 years of age) in the Factory, for junior employees (14-18 years of age) in the Offices, and for apprentices to skilled trades during their term of apprenticeship. These classes are held in the Company's time without involving any deduction from wages.

Evening classes for adults are held during the winter months. A small fee is charged, but at the end of the session it is returned to those who have attended regularly and proved themselves to be serious students. The subjects in the curriculum are suitable for students from both the Factory and the Offices. Over 350 attended these classes last winter (1929-30).

ENCOURAGEMENT OF STUDY.—In 1921 the Company founded and subsequently developed a scheme for the encouragement of continued and higher education, of which great advantage has been taken by employees,



A WORKS SURGERY

many of whom under its stimulus have won important scholastic distinctions and degrees.

The Company refunds the education fees to all students taking courses of study directed by local Education Authorities who make 85% of possible attendances and sit for the usual examinations.

In addition, the Company makes special awards acknowledging success in examinations promoted by the University of London and provincial universities, such professional bodies as the Institute of Chemistry and the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Society of Arts, the London Chamber of Commerce, the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Institutes, and other recognized public examining bodies. Prizes take the form of books, the payment of fees in connection with further education, or assistance in defraying the expenses of a Continental holiday. For example, the equivalent of £6 is awarded to employees passing their final examination for the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., or B.Com. ; of £8 to those taking second class honours, and of £10 to those taking first class honours. A prize of the value of £10 is awarded to a brilliant finalist in the examination for associateship of the Institute of Chemistry. The scheme is open to all employees at Port Sunlight and to those occupied in Lever House, London, the Liverpool Offices, and the Branch Offices of Lever Brothers Limited.

GIRLS' DINING HALL

EMPLOYEES' SAVINGS BANK—AND SOME HAPPY DEPOSITORS

WATCHES FOR YOUNG WORKERS.—All employees who join the Company direct from school are given watches upon the completion of their first year's service.

CANTEENS.—There is canteen accommodation in the Factory of such capacity that all employees, men and women, if they desire, can obtain hot meals at prices which do not exceed the cost of the material used in the cooking and preparation. For those who prefer to provide their own meals, boiling water and other facilities are supplied free.

BATHS, with hot and cold water and dressing rooms, have been provided for all who wish to use them.

Towels and soap are supplied, also waterproof caps for women.

AMBULANCE.—There is an effective Ambulance Brigade, of which members (men and women) are attached to each division in the Works. A Motor Ambulance is available for employees and their wives and families in cases of illness or accident.

REST ROOMS.—Rest Rooms, adjoining the Works Surgeries, are provided for the use of women employees who may be temporarily in need of them. Hospital-trained nurses are responsible for the supervision of the Rest Rooms and the administration of medicine and treatment.

EMPLOYEES TAKING
MORNING TEA

HOLIDAYS.—The Company grants a holiday of at least one week between May and September, with full wages, to all Factory workers who have been in the Company's employ from the previous 1st October.

"HELP-ONE-ANOTHER" FUND.—This fund is raised by the voluntary contributions of the workers in the Factory for the relief of local distress. Every worker is invited to contribute and to advise a selected official of the Company of any case of distress coming under his or her notice, when immediate action will be taken to afford relief wherever necessary. There is a similar fund in the Offices.

WAGES THROUGH BANKING ACCOUNT.—Arrangements have been made with the principal local bankers and the Company's Savings Bank whereby employees (both Factory and Office) may have private accounts in a Bank at Port Sunlight or near their own homes, and, if they wish, have their weekly salaries paid directly to their own accounts. By this means they need draw from the Bank only the amounts necessary for their weekly requirements and the balances will accumulate with interest. Some 50% of the employees avail themselves of this convenience.

EMPLOYEES' SAVINGS BANK.—Employees of the Company may deposit savings in the Employees' Savings Bank, receiving interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. per annum.

SUGGESTION BOXES.—Forms (and addressed envelopes) for suggestions are placed in boxes in every division in the Works and in each wing of the Offices. Money prizes and/or books are given for all suggestions adopted.

LONG-SERVICE AWARDS.—Long-Service Awards, consisting of a Silver Badge or Brooch and a Gold Watch, are given to employees who complete 15 years' service with Lever Brothers Limited. After 25 years' service employees are presented with a Gold Badge in the case of men and a Brooch in the case of women.

EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT FUND.—Although this fund was established on 1st January, 1905, for the benefit of all employees, for several years previously weekly allowances had been made to retired employees and dependents of deceased employees. The income of the fund is entirely provided by contributions made by the Company, nothing being paid by the employees.

Employees who complete 20 years' service are eligible to apply for a pension on retirement, at the age of 65 years in the case of men and 60 in the case of women;

or on retirement before attaining such respective ages through ill-health or accidental injury. Pensions are payable to the widows and children of employees who complete at least 20 years' service and to widows and children of pensioned employees. The pensions to widows do not extend beyond widowhood, nor to children beyond the age of 15.

DENTAL CLINIC.—At the Dental Surgery in the Works, which is open daily from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m., treatment is given free to all employees under 18 years of age. There is also a Dental Surgery in the Village for the use of adult employees and their children.

OCULIST.—An Oculist visits Port Sunlight each week and may be consulted by employees free of cost.

FREE LIFE ASSURANCE.—From the foundation of Port Sunlight, as the foregoing pages testify, there have been applied those principles of consideration for the workers' comfort of mind and body which became more widely recognized during the Great War as "Welfare Work." The late Lord Leverhulme regarded them as "Prosperity Sharing," and he expressed them in terms of high rates of wages, an eight-hour day, retirement pensions, summer holidays with pay, long-service awards and other enlightened provisions, leading up in a course of logical development to the establishment in 1922 of a scheme of Free Life Assurance.

The benefits of the Free Life Assurance scheme are extended to all employees of 21 years of age and over who have completed at least one year's service with the Company.

Each beneficiary receives a policy of assurance of the minimum amount of £100 with one year's premium paid thereon. The company pays the subsequent annual premiums, and may increase the amount of any policy or cancel it at its discretion.

SECURITY IN SICKNESS.—On the 31st December, 1928, the Company's systems for the sharing by capital and labour of the fruits of their joint exertions were augmented by a scheme of allowances for workpeople during sickness and unemployment. It was a pioneer scheme and sought to remedy the defect of our industrial system whereby workpeople are exposed to the risk of sudden loss of livelihood through the chance intervention of sickness or shortage of work.

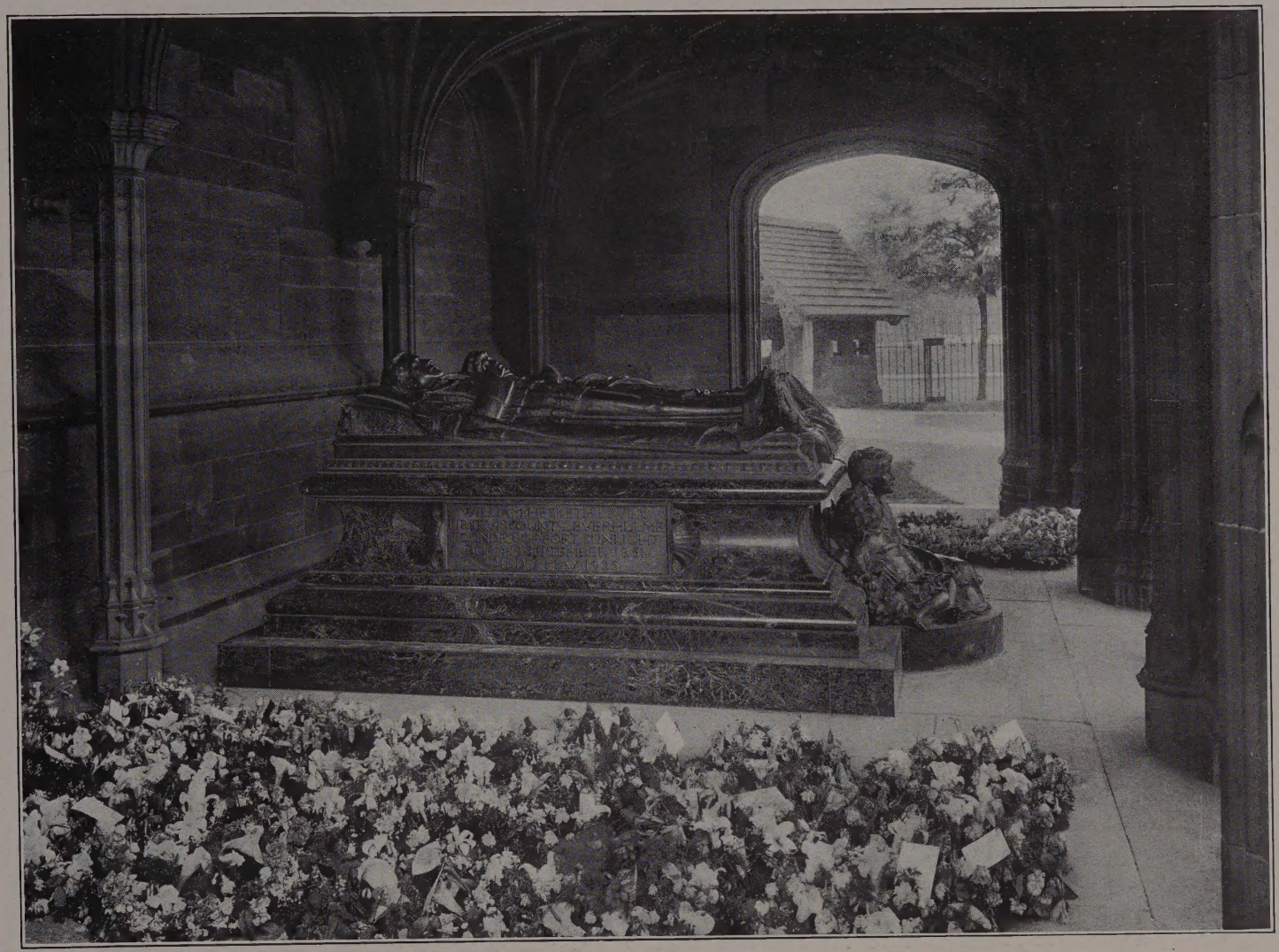
An employee absent through sickness is paid full wages (less the Saturday morning period of 4½ hours) for 13 weeks. The like benefit is paid if, because of the illness of another member of the household, the employee is absent with the consent of the Company.

To an employee who becomes entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act the Company may add such a sum to the amount of compensation as will make it equal to a full week's wages, less 4½ hours, for a period of 13 weeks.

SECURITY IN HEALTH.—A similar scale of benefit operates under the "guarantee of employment" arrangement. An employee who for more than 4½ hours in any week is on "short time" is paid for a full working week, less 4½ hours. Furthermore, if the Company is unable for a full week or more to provide an employee with work, the employee receives three-quarter wages while the unemployment continues up to 12 weeks. An employee with 15 years' service receives five full days' pay.

There is deducted from payments under the above scheme the amounts of any benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts. The benefits described are not part of labour conditions; but by supplementing and improving those conditions they extend to the factory employee that sense of security in health or sickness hitherto confined traditionally to the clerical worker.

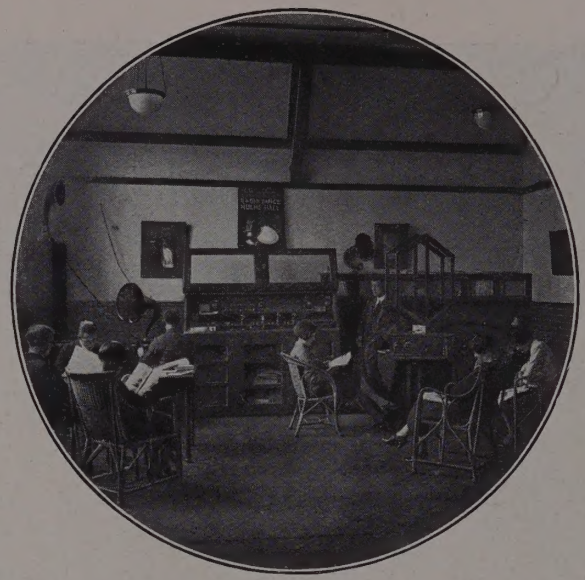
CHRIST CHURCH—EXTERIOR



TOMB OF THE LATE VISCOUNT LEVERHULME AND LADY LEVER

VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

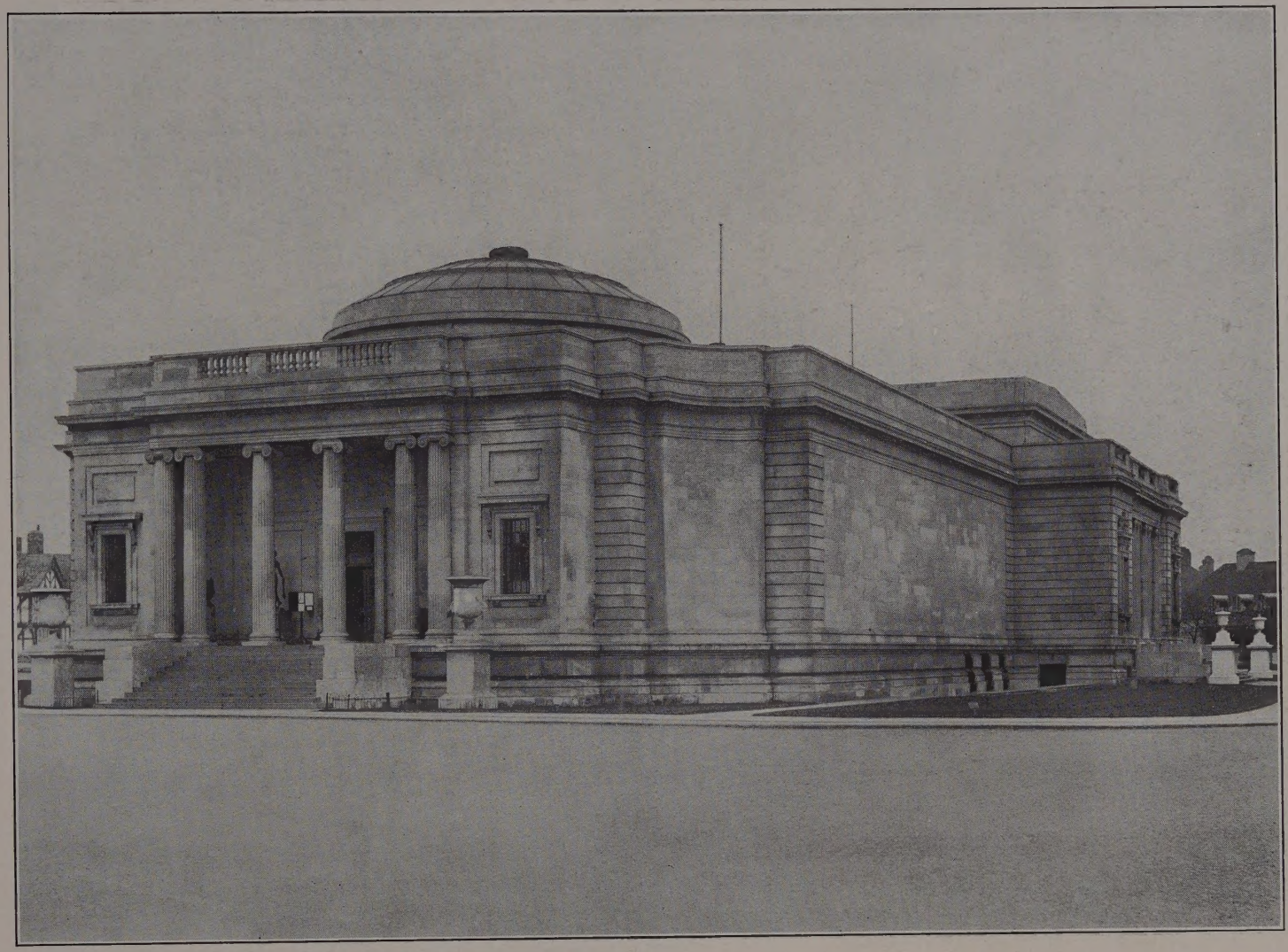
CO-PARTNERS' CLUB—THE BILLIARD ROOM



RADIO CLUB-ROOM

FEW self-contained communities are richer than Port Sunlight in religious, social and educational institutions. There is that fine example of perpendicular Gothic architecture, Christ Church, the gift to the village by the late Lord Leverhulme in memory of his parents, by which, he said, he hoped to show it was possible to produce a church of the highest architectural type in which worship could be carried on in the simplest form possible. It is affiliated to the Congregational Union of England and Wales. There is the Lady Lever Art Gallery, Port Sunlight's "crowning glory," and Lord Leverhulme's greatest gift to the cause of art. There are the Auditorium, which will seat 3,200 people; the Hulme Hall, used for dances and social gatherings; the Gladstone Hall, with its cinema and stage for operatic and dramatic performances, opened by the late William Ewart Gladstone in 1891; the Lyceum, the name given to the Staff Training College; an old-fashioned hostelry, the Bridge Inn; a Technical Institute, a Hospital, an Open-air Swimming Bath, and a Gymnasium.

LADY LEVER ART GALLERY.—The Gallery and Collection are a memorial of gratitude for the lifelong companionship and gracious influence of her whose name



THE LADY LEVER ART GALLERY (FROM THE SOUTH-EAST)

THE LADY LEVER ART GALLERY (CENTRAL HALL)

it bears. The foundation-stone was laid by H.M. King George, on 25th March, 1914, and the Gallery was opened by H.R.H. The Princess Beatrice on 16th December, 1922. It stands as a noble sanctuary of beauty, housing a series of collections of paintings, porcelain and furniture almost unrivalled in their particular spheres, and establishing the name of Lord Leverhulme among the great art lovers and patrons of all ages. It stands, also, as one of the proudest monuments which men have raised to the memory of a wife.

THE MATERNITY HOME

THE HOSPITAL, PORT SUNLIGHT

The Gallery is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week-days, and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday afternoons in summer, but closes an hour earlier in winter.

LEVER FREE LIBRARY.—Employees and their families are eligible for membership and the Library contains 7,000 volumes. The Reading Room has several daily and weekly newspapers, and a great variety of periodicals and magazines.

THE HOSPITAL.—The Hospital, which was opened on 1st November, 1907,

DENTAL SURGERY

is managed by a Committee, one-half of whose members is nominated by the Company and the other half elected by ballot by the Works and Office staffs.

UNITED COMRADES' FEDERATION.—This Federation, which has club premises in the Technical Institute and is affiliated with the British Legion, links up all the employees of Lever Brothers Limited who served during the Great War. The chief object is the perpetuation of comradeship and mutual help; and some impression of its success and strength may be gathered from the fact that it numbers over 1,000 members.

THE GIRLS' SOCIAL CLUB.—Membership is open to girls over fourteen years of age who are employees or village residents, and the subscription for the year is two shillings. Members choose for themselves their occupation for the evening—writing, reading, sewing, basket-weaving, etc., and they have impromptu dances and

GIRLS' SOCIAL CLUB

concerts. In the summer-time there are Saturday afternoon picnics.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATH.—There is an admirably-equipped open-air Swimming Bath, a hundred feet in length, with warm water, situated in The Causeway, for the use of employees and their families during the summer months.

CO-PARTNERS' "GET-TOGETHER" CLUB.—This Club provides opportunities for recreation and social intercourse. It has a bowling green, reading and card rooms, and four billiard tables.

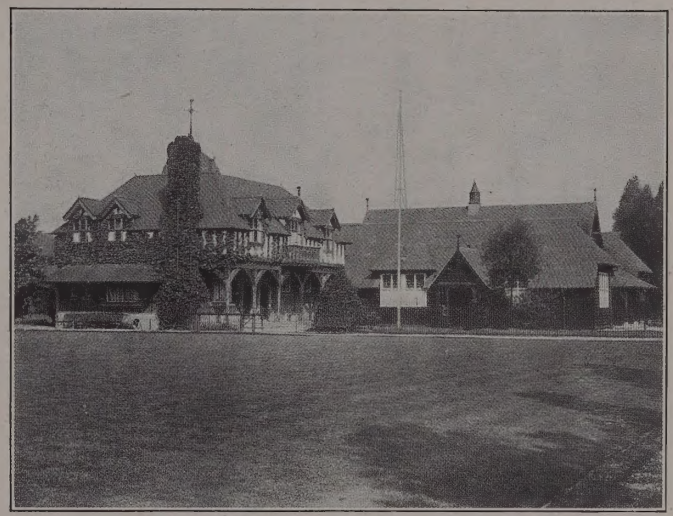
MATERNITY HOME.—The Maternity Home at Bromborough Pool is available for the wives of all employees.

GYMNASIUM.—A well-appointed Gymnasium, in Queen Mary's Drive, adjoins the Swimming Bath. Special classes are held throughout the winter for men, women, boys and girls.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Membership of this Society is open to all allotment holders at Port Sunlight and employees in the Works.

RADIO CLUB.—Headquarters: Lyceum, Port Sunlight. The Club promotes interest in wireless telegraphy and telephony, and conducts research and experimental work. It is equipped with an up-to-date and long-range receiving set.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATH



CO-PARTNERS' CLUB

PORT SUNLIGHT AMATEUR OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY

A Scene from "Miss Hook of Holland"

THE AMATEUR OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED IN 1921, SINCE WHEN IT HAS PRODUCED THE MAJORITY OF THE GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS AND SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN PLAYS. MEMBERSHIP, WHICH IS GOVERNED BY A VOICE TEST FOR THE OPERATIC AND AN ELOCUTION TEST FOR THE DRAMATIC SECTION, IS OPEN TO EMPLOYEES OF LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED AND TO MEMBERS OF EMPLOYEES' FAMILIES

SPORTS AT RECREATION GROUND

A MATCH IN THE CRICKET FIELD

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATH, PORT SUNLIGHT

SOCCER AT RECREATION GROUND

GIRLS' HOCKEY TEAM

CONTRASTS IN
PORT SUNLIGHT ARCHITECTURE

ON this and neighbouring pages appear photographs illustrating the great variety of Port Sunlight's architecture. The late Lord Leverhulme commissioned several architects in the building of the village, and, working within the limits of what may be called the Port Sunlight tradition, they achieved a delightful diversity of design, most of it representing some particular period of English domestic architecture from the Tudor onward. The few examples of foreign styles are well represented by the Swiss chalet on this page.

A SWISS CHALET

REPRODUCTION OF KENYON OLD HALL, NEAR BOLTON

"POETS' CORNER"—

REPRODUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE

CORNER OF THE DIAMOND

THE POST OFFICE

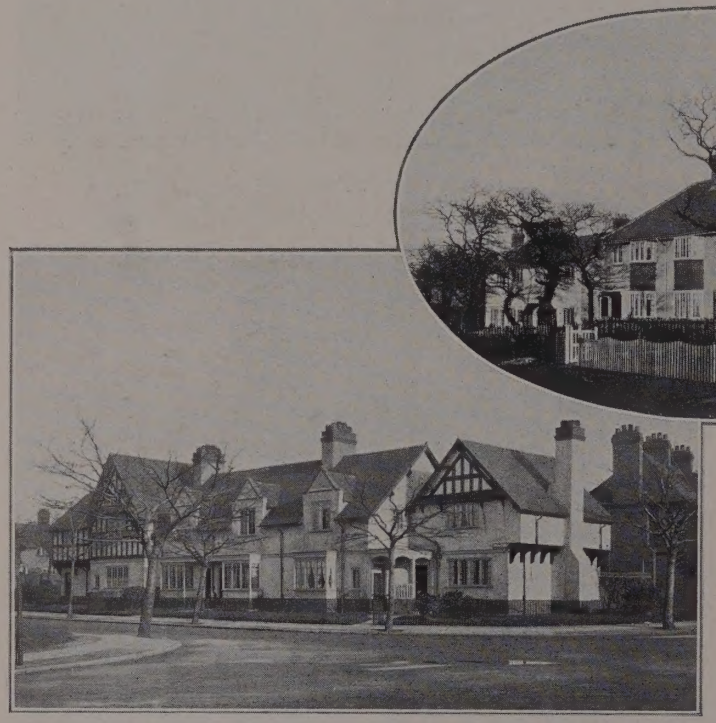
GREENDALE ROAD (PARK ROAD CORNER)

HOUSES RECENTLY ERECTED IN QUEEN MARY'S DRIVE

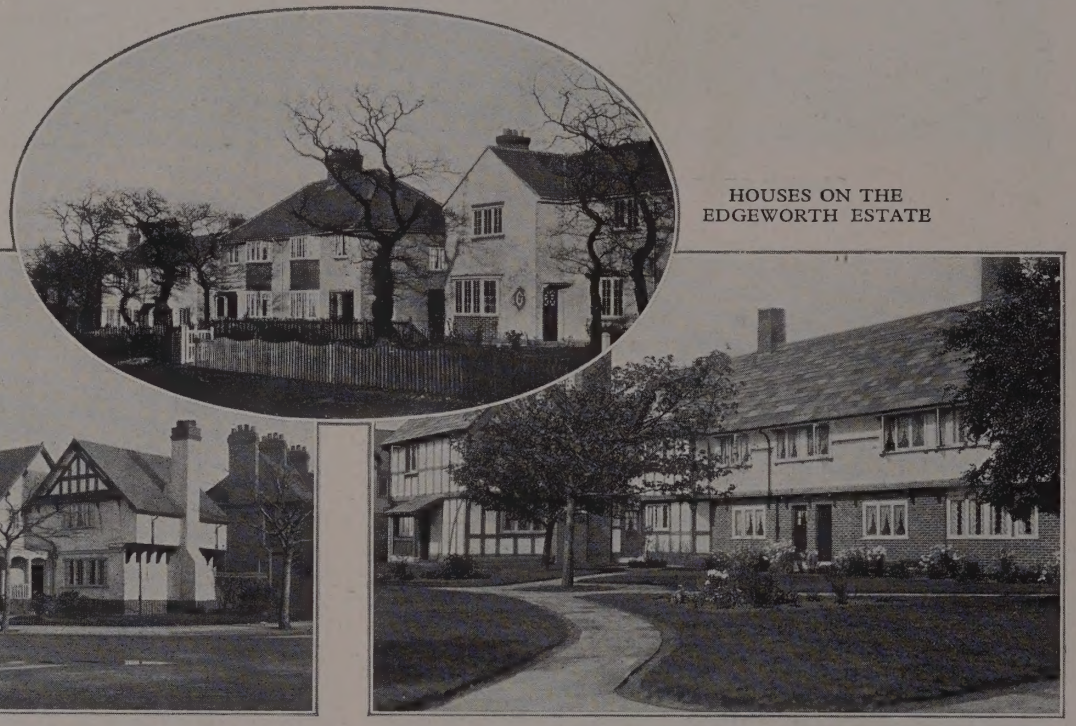
The view of Primrose Hill shown below originally contained the few derelict houses that existed on the Bebington fringe of the Estate, and shows the pretty houses which have replaced them.

The transformation effected on this site is typical of that made over the whole Estate, on which the desert place has been made " to blossom like the rose."

FREE SITES.—On 19th September, 1923, the late Lord Leverhulme announced his intention of providing free building sites to all who desired to build their own houses. Assisted by this gift, 150 employees and others now own detached or semi-detached houses with gardens, each built specially to the owner's chosen design on the Edgeworth Estate, immediately adjoining and to the west of Port Sunlight.



PRIMROSE HILL—TO-DAY



HOUSES ON THE EDGEWORTH ESTATE

HOUSES IN GREENDALE ROAD

FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS AT PORT SUNLIGHT

THURSTASTON WEEK-END AND HOLIDAY CAMP

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR OF THE MEANS OF RECREATION AVAILABLE FOR THE PEOPLE OF PORT SUNLIGHT IS THE HOLIDAY CAMP AT THURSTASTON, A FEW MILES AWAY. IT IS SITUATED ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER DEE ESTUARY, WHICH, INDEED, FORMS THE CAMP FRONTAGE, WITH THE WELSH MOUNTAINS BEYOND, AND AT THE BACK ARE THURSTASTON HILL AND COMMON, WHERE THE LEGENDARY THOR'S STONE IS TO BE SEEN. IN THE WELL-BUILT HUTS OF THE CAMP SOME 200 GUESTS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AND CATERED FOR. LAWN-TENNIS, CRICKET, FOOTBALL, AND BATHING ARE ALL AVAILABLE, AND IN THE EVENINGS DANCES AND CONCERTS ENLIVEN THE CAMPERS, MANY OF WHOM ARE REGULAR "WEEK-ENDERS." OTHERS SPEND THEIR ENTIRE SUMMER HOLIDAY AMID THE REFRESHING BREEZES AND CHARMING SCENERY

THE LONDON OFFICES, LEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS

LEVER'S EASY SHAVING STICK
MONKEY BRAND
LUX
Dance Stars say Lux for Stockings
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